Makes, Siger and Models.

American Weapon, of Aiming It. of Making a Bullet More Deadly.

The revolver is the American national To most men it is merely something that will shoot, that is small and that can be carried in the pocket. So is a firecracker. But in the hands of an expert the revolver is a terrible weapon. Twelve shots, each deadly enough to kill a man or horse can be fired accurately by one man in half as many seconds. This is at effort range, of course. The revolver, depending on circumstances, is accurate up to 100 feet, but shooting at such a distance is mostly fancy target practice. The true work of the revolver is rapid, deadly execution at short range without an instant's warning and against

such as has been gained by the writer both as they go tumbling end over end after fly

HOW TO USE A REVOLVER shoots high in the dark, the builet will fastened with a slip noose. If properly made, a good knife are better than two revolvers. The tenderfoot armed in this way usually not a hard and stiff leather holster will hold a gun light enough to prevent its failing out. The tenderfoot armed in this way usually holds the knife in his left hand, woman for the leather holster will hold the knife in his left hand, woman failing out. upon retounding. A 45 bullet will still re- being quickly drawn for use.

gun is very shewy, it is impractical com-SCIENCE OF HANDLING POCKET ARTILLERY pared with the quieter but more ominous ping down over the bips. Of course, a loop steel blue. In the sunlight an accurate aim cartridge belt is meant, as this is the only Best Way of Carrying the Typical while a blue barrel causes no trouble. At night a nickel gun is plainly seen, where a blue gun would be invisible. Then, too, a blue gun is much more easily concealed than is a nickeled one. The same things apply as to light or dark handles on re-Wood or rubber is far better than very or pearl. It is always an advantage keep a weapon concealed until the instant is really needed. A revolver will be seen ckly and easily enough without coating with shining nickel.

Making a Bullet More Deadly.

When it is desired to make a 45 bullet more deadly, split the ends into four equal parts, with a knife or saw, as far down as the shell. When this enters anything it will open out like a four-pointed spinning star as large as half a dollar and will tear a bole in any living creature large enough to run cour hand into. A shot of such a nature through the arm or leg would mean the sure loss of that member. A shot in the body It is the object of this article to give a would mean quick or instant death. Howfew hints upon the six-shooter and its uses. ever, such builts are only for short range, by experience and observation. It is pre- ing any distance. It is only a matter of



is intended to be intensely practical.

a the best nocket weapon. Although there have been, during the last ten or fifteen upon the market, only two remain, the revolvers in use in America today are imiradically different types.

means, the 38-caliber Smith & Wesson, hammer gun. Smith & Wesson manufacture a hammerless gun labeled as a 'Safety' revolver. This is the most dangerous revolver Smith & Wesson manufacture, their claims to the centrary, notwithstanding. The writer owned one once and several times came near losing a finger or two. He then traded it for a hammer gun of the same size and make and has never had an accident since. Every accident he ever had with a revolver, with one exception, was with this so-called "safety hammerless." The gun, however, was one of the most accurate the writer has ever owned. If safety is desired it can be had in a hammer gun of any size or make by keeping all the chambers leaded full. The violation of this rule is the cause of nine-tenths of all revolver accidents. Either keep a gun loaded full or keep it empty and never use a revolver for a plaything or in fun in any

The Colts also manufacture a 38-caliber revolver that is now used in the United States army and navy, but the gun is practically a failure, because it lacks killing power. It is as large, although not so heavy as their 45 old-fashioned army gun the best six-shooter made. The new army and navy revolver is neither a pocket nor a holster gun. It is too large to be one and too weak in execution to be the other. One of these revolvers will not stop a charging man or horse where the old 45 would settle matters instantly.

If a man wants a pocket gun let him choose the 38 Smith & Wesson. If he wishes holster gun then let him get a 45 Colt's, blued, single-action, 414-inch barrel.

How to Aim a Revolver.

Of the four models of the 44 and 45 Colt's six-shooter the old-fashioned style is the best, with the exception of the "Bisley model." This is the best gun that the Colts make. The only objection that can be brought against this style is that the stock or handle is rather large for a small hand. But for a medium sized or large hand the "Bisley model" is perfection so far as rapid and accurate shooting qualities are concerned. The only objection there is to the old-fashioned single action style of six shooter is that the handle is not enough. In moments of excitement the hand naturally assumes its correct position with the wrist straight. This throws the muzgle of the old army style upward. The number of shots that fly high from this style of Colts in a melee are thus accounted for. In the "Bisley model" the handle is bent more and when the hand is in the natural attitude the barrel of a "Bisley model" Colt's points straight ahead. or even a little downward, which is much booket. Soft rubber and leather holsters he desired as in all quick work the tendency is to shoot high. In all aiming with a six-shooter at an upright human figure the points aimed at should be the a revolver like wet buckskin when one wants stomach, bowels or groin. Then a hit in to draw it hurriedly. The best, in fact the

sumed that every man may have occasion | practice to be able to shoot a light, firstat times, particularly war times, to defend class revolver accurately, such as the 32 or roomy cape. If trouble is expected the himself and the information in this article 38 Smith & Wesson. But it is a __atter of guns can be quietly drawn from the pockets, s intended to be intensely practical.

To begin with, nothing but the best re-Volver, regardless of cost, should be car- such matter always makes the fatal mis- If at short range one can shoot through ried, and the revolver that might be very take of holding his 45 with a deathlike grip, the cape if necessary. This is the quickest, good for one purpose might be very poor Sandow himself cannot hold a 45 Colt's down easiest and best way to carry and for another. For instance, a 45-caliber in place when it is fired. Jump it will, use a revolver. The weight in the single action Colt's six-shooter is the best holster gun made, while the 38-caliber Smith & Wesson double action hammer gun possible, with the elbow bent and the whole. This method of carrying a gun or a pair years, four or five high-grade revolvers put It is then in just the right position to cock side of the overcoat. Your enemy keeps his Colt's and the Smith & Wesson. All other as the gun is instantly thrown down into ing the pair that are probably already tations, more or less worthless, of these two revolvers can make a tomato can dance as If a pair of long-barreled Colts, seven and A 38-caliber revolver need not have a is not necessary in target shooting to aim the belt in plain view for long-range shootbarrel over three inches long. A barrel under or to one side of an object. If this ing, and also as a blind, and a pair of 38 of this length is just about as efficient as is necessary in order to hit the mark almed Smith & Wesson, or better, a pair of "saweda longer barrel, but not so accurate. How- at, then either the sight requires attention off" 45s, are carried in the breast pockets of ever, the difference in accuracy is not per- or else the gun is pulled to one side or up- a cape overcoat or in the side pockets of an ceptible at short range, up to fifty feet, for | ward by the trigger finger just at the mo- ordinary short coat, then one is outflitted in instance. The best pocket gun is, by all ment of firing. This can be avoided by the best possible manner so far as revolvers three-inch barrel, double action, blued, both hands, one clasped over the other, and be used, either one or two, for ordinary tip which touches the trigger. If possible, stant trouble.

carry it in a stiff holster on a loose belt. In such a position a knife is of little use. Although a pearl-handled, nickel-plated The best should be as loose as possible, being as one's reach with it is very limited and only tight enough to prevent it from slipannot be taken over a nickeled barrel, satisfactory way to carry ammunition. The who has the quickness, herve and strength handle of the gun should point backward, of hand, wrist and arm can easily wrench Fattens More Cattle Than Any Man It should be worn on the right side where it a gun out of the hand of another before it will be the most convenient to draw quickly or where it rests the easiest. A revolver pulled around in front on the left side is in the way and cannot be drawn as quickly as from the right hip. Besides, it does not rest as easily and is much more conspicuous, which is to be avoided as far as possible. The exception to this rule is when one is carrying a gun on a belt beneath an overcoal. Then the gun should be worn on the left side well to the front so that the handle and the hammer will be forced into the fiesh between the thumb and the forefinger, hand can be thrust into the opening of the handle and the hammer will be forced into the fiesh between the thumb and the forefinger, hand can be thrust into the opening of the handle and the hammer will be forced into the fiesh between the thumb and the forefinger, the handle and the fiesh between the thumb and the forefinger, the fiesh between the fi hand can be thrust into the opening of the causing great pain, besides acting as a fulovercoat and grasp the gun without having to wait to unbutton the coat. However, if the rel. In such a struggle s knife held blade acres of land in Atchison county worth from poctive saddle horse. David was another Rankin land. By way of helping his men overcoat is worn unbuttoned the right side downward in the left hand is of little use. \$50 to \$100 an acre, and not in the market sort. He sold the colt for \$52, and put the to keep it. Mr. Rankin stipulates in the Some prefer to carry a gun concealed under position with the left hand and foot well acre of it since 1876, mostly from speculative for more. Pretty soon he had the chance As they are paid off weekly, he thinks it Some prefer to carry a gun conceaned date.

Pretty and the left arm pit, advanced, with the hands held low, and eastern holders, who were gleeful at getting to buy an eighty-acre farm. It took grit wise to minimize Sunday temptations. He This is all very well for a light gun, but in double-edged one preferred, in the right this position a beavy gun is very uncomthis position a beavy gun is very uncomfortable. The place to carry a gun to have
for offense or defense. If an

scattered over an area of forty odd miles.

Though the right leg just above the knee in a holster adversary grabs the gun in the left hand Yet their owner visits them all every little swung from the belt and tied fast to the leg the knife in the right hand will quickly while. He lives in a handsome house just by a leather string or strap around the settle matters, as by taking a step either outside the town of Tarkio. Five o'clock leg. In this position the hand will always forward or sideways with the right foot every fine morning finds him in his buggy, naturally rest either upon the gun or very one can reach several feet with the knife whirling to his main office as fast as a hear it. But in this position a gun is very in such a way that the knife hand or arm spanking span can carry him. He finds a conspicuous. However, in places where one cannot be grasped by the enemy, is supposed to be armed this does not mat-

Carrying a Gun on Horseback. When on horseback and armed with a

gun swung on the right hip, the belt can se loosened so that the gun will rest almost in front, far down on the inside of the right leg. Here it rests very easily when one is galloping rapidly, and can be drawn instantly. When on horseback always wear the gun on the belt instead of fastening it to the horn of the saddle. When fastened to the saddle one's horse and gun sometimes disappear together. The best way to carry a large Colt's gun without using a holster and belt is to throw out the spring catch that prevents the cartridges from falling out of the cylinder, and use this catch as a hook that catches in the waistband of the trousers or vest at the small of the back. In this way, although at first the revolver may feel rather insecure, a large gun can be carried without trouble. even in hot weather, when perspiration would rust an unprotected gun in the pocket. In cold weather, or when protected from sweat, this method of carrying a gun can be used and the gun carried in front under the vest hooked to the waistband of the trousers. This is a favorite method of crooks and other professional criminals. To carry one, or even two, long, large guns concealed without using a belt and holsters, even when wearing a short coat, put the handles of the guns in the hip pockets with the barrels pointing to the backbone under the vest. All of these methods are comparatively awkward, but are useful to know If one can have an excuse for wearing an overcoat the very best way of all to carry in the outside breast pockets under a large, arm as relaxed and flexible as possible. of them can be improved upon by wearing When the shot is fired the 45 will spring up one or, better, two large guns on a belt of and back sometimes almost to the shoulder. | cartridges strapped around the waist outit by catching the hammer with the thumb eye on the two guns in sight, little suspectaim once more. An expert with one or two cocked and aimed at him beneath the cape. long as his six or twelve shots hold out. It one-half-inch barrels or over, are carried on holding the gun as lightly as possible in are concerned. The breast pocket pair can smoothly pulling the trigger with both pocket use when occasion does not require forefingers, one tip pressing on the finger one to be heavily armed or prepared for insit down when firing, with the knees raised. If two revolvers are carried they should but spread apart, and the cloows recting on by all means be just alike in every way



the knees. Quick, accurate shooting can be as then the two hands will work at the same done in this way. This position also has the lime and in the same manner when shooting advantage of plucing one near the ground to case one is being shot at while firing h

How to Carry a Revolver. There are a number of ways of carrying a revolver. A large gun should be carried in one revolver is worn on a belt in plain view voice. a holster swung on a belt. Even a pocket gun should be carried in a holster in the used so commonly are a nuisance. Although affording protection from perspiration and thereby from rust the soft covers cling to a vital spot is almost assured, even if only satisfactory holster, either for a pocket one does shoot high. There is little or no or a boll gun, is one made of thin but very canger of shooting too low. If this should stiff and hard sole leather, A covered holster occur, then there are the lower parts of is worse than none. One's gun is then althe trunk and legs to strike. In miming ways buckled in when it is wanted. Always quickly in the dark at a man some little use an open holster, cut very low around distance away the knees or feet are the best | the trigger guard. If necessary, the gun can points to aim at. As one almost always be easily tied in with a leather string | For close range work one revolver and

we revolvers at once. If revolvers of difrent styles or sizes are used the hands be-

ome confused in rapid work with two revolvers and both accuracy and swiftness are lost. The only exception to this rule is when and the other one concealed under a cape or elsewhere. Even then it is best to have them just alike, for then if occasion requires, one can be used in either hand. If one is carrying two revolvers it is often an advantage to wear one on a belt in sight and the other concealed, because some occasions require that one should pretend to lay aside all weapons when it is good policy to remain secretly armed, if possible. In shooting two revolvers it is better to fire them alternately. When one revolven recoils throw it forward and down, cocking it at the same time with the thumb and shoot it just after the other

revolver has recoiled.

strike the ground and then strike the mark but still will not stick to it when it is fashion, that is, with the blade downward Practical Information About Different upon resonanting. A 45 pullet will still re-tain plenty of powder to kill under such. The best way to carry a belt gun is to both weapons being held close to the body. the wrist can be grasped by the adversary either as the arm ascends or as it descends. INTERESTING STORY FROM REAL LIFE Then, too, a man within reach of another can be fired. Even if the gun is fired the muzzle is elevated and the shot will usually prove to be harmless. Should the gun not be wrenched out of the hand it will be grasped and useless until freed. such circumstances the man who has hold of getting control of the gun, other things in Missouri, and farms all-round and ail being equal, because his grip is much the the year round. best, the handle or stock giving a poor hold, crum for the man who has hold of the bar-

How to Arm Heavily.

To be as well armed as possible with the least weight, the best choice and disposition of weapons is to have two 45 Colt's sixshooters, one on the belt in sight and one in the left hand concealed beneath a cape. In the right hand, beneath the cape have a long, razor-keen, double-edged knife with a range the two guns are, of course, the best, leaving the knife for close quarters. In a hand-to-hand struggle a knife is worth two guns, as results of all such affairs show more than they do a gun. If covered with a bank official might envy. It is questionable gun in the hands of an amateur, even if some distance away, say twelve or fifteen much as the eye of the master. feet, and especially if the weapon is a short one, a man with nerve can duck quickly and tackle his armed opponent a la football with than half goes yearly under plow. Perhaps comparative safety. One shot may be fired, | 2,000 acres are sown to wheat. The re but even from the gun of a good shot, under | mainder is planted in corn, and yields, in such circumstances, the bullet will prob- average years, \$00,000 bushels. Not a grain ably fly harmlessly over the bent back of the of it is sold until it has been transformed stooping, diving figure of the advancing, un. into fat stock. In addition to his own croarmed man. The shooter will usually be Mr. Rankin buys whatever corn his neigh taken completely by surprise by such an at- bors have to sell. He buys also their stalk tack, and will probably find himself on his fields, after the corn is gathered, and turns back with his breath knocked out of him by into them herds of cattle, to gather up pit of the stomach, with his adversary seated buys ton upon ton of cottonseed meal for upon him in full possession of the captured feeding. Small wonder that his lands grow horses or mules. It must be turned with he is a man of force, impetuous but sagaweapon. It takes nerve and instant de- and increase in fertility under continuous cision and execution to accomplish such a cropping. move, but it has often been done

When Bullets Fly.

If one is within range of bullets during a shooting "scrape," no matter if he takes part either one or two guns is to carry them in it or not, the safest position to be in is flat upon the floor or ground. "Under the table" is a favorite resort whenever sudden trouble occurs and six-shooters are in evidence. The reason for this being the safest possible position under the circumstances is because almost all revolver shots fly high and it is very seldom that one strikes the floor. On the same principle it is a favorite

wition presents a smaller target to his ophigh they are more liable to fly harmlessly over one's head when kneeling than when standing.

When walking with a woman, if one is suddenly attacked by robbers and protects himself and his companion by using a revolver, the woman is very likely to be hurt or killed by one of the robber's bullets unless he knows what to do instantly, to place her in as safe a position as possible. Under most froumstances like this the companion would ling to a man in a panic of fear, being too frightened to run, and in doing so she would n a measure unconsciously shield him and place himself to the greater danger. To avoid all this a man, if he thinks they are in danger of attack, should have the woman on his left arm. Then when attacked if he will suddenly push his companion back by placing his left foot behind her heels and quickly, but not too forcibly, give her a backward push with his left hand as he takes a step forward with his right foot he will have put her out of harm's way, so far as bullets are concerned.

CONNUBIALITIES.

Robert J. Burdette is to marry a wealthy widow, and yet some people contend that numor does not pay. A German professor of music in New York ecured a wife through a matrimonial advertisement. She promptly wanted a divorce when she found he wasn't rich. A member of an Illinois bachelor's club

who ten years ago offered a \$50 gold medal to the member of the club who should first become the father of twins has just won his

The vitality of the mother-in-law problem is illustrated in the case of Rebecca Martin-dale, 78 years old, of Kokono, Ind., who has sued her husband, 80 years old, for divorce because of a row over his mother, who is 105. From a matrimonial point of view Idaho is the best state of the union, for there the er of the bachelors is to that of the maids as 16,584 to 1,426, each unmarried woman in Idaho, therefore, having ten or eleven bachelors, not exactly at her beck, but available as a busband.

All the suitors for a girl's hand in Bora of are expected to be generous in their presents These presents are never returned. Therefore the wily young lady defers as long as possible a positive relection of the happy Presumably, then, love is responsible be reputation which the natives have earned as the wild men of Borneo.

The North Dakota senate has passed the Creel bill to regulate marriage. The bill provides for the appointment of a commis-The bill riage licenses. No license to marry can be granted unless applicants present a certificate from the board of examiners that they are free from certain diseases and allments, including dipsemanta, hereditary insanity and tuberculosis.

James Cecil Hope of this city, secretary to Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, and Edith Dingley, only daughter of the late Representative Dingley, will be married in Lewis-ton, Me., March 11. Hecause of the recent death of Mr. Dingley the wedding will be private. No invitations have been issued except to the immediate families of the bride and groom. Miss Dingley has a fine soprano voice. She has been described more than once as "one of the handsomest and most Miss Dingley has a fine soprano charming girls in Washington.

Prof. D. R. McAnully, in the March Ladies' Home Journal, has a most interesting article loads each week. The American Girl's Chances of Mar-e. In a carefully compiled paper he shows how age affects the American sirl's chances, how they are affected by business conditions and war, in which states her chances are best in which worst, the in-fluence of education on matrimony mar-riages in the country, etc. This writer asserts that the American giri's chances of se-curing a husband are considerably better than the European giri's, for the reason that there are but 165 women to every 1,000 men in the United States, while in the countries of the old world there are more women than

A Missouri Patriarch Who Owns and Manages 23,000 Acres.

in the World-How He Founded a College-Unique in Character and in Expressions.

the railway, you see, had passed them by confidential secretary awaiting him. A brief interval of talk, clear and pointed instructions, a few notes, mental and written, then he whips away for a round of maybe half a dozen of his fourteen farms before he thinks of turning his horses' heads home.

The farms run from 600 to 3,000 acres. To work them requires between 130 and 150 hands, 700 horses, more than 100 wagons, blued blade. This is for a rough and ploughs, harrows, planters, cultivators and tumble mixup at short range. For long seeders innumerable. Each ranch is in charge of a competent foreman, who gets \$50 a month and board. Farm hands are paid \$20 a month and board. Usually the foreman's family runs the farm boarding when the number and kind of wounds are house. Besides the various foremen there is compared. Then, too, most men fear a knife | a farm superintendent, at a salary many a however, if his best endeavors are worth as

Never Sells His Corn. All the land is arable, yet but little more

All land not under plow is laid down in ing plough, a special implement, he made clover, timothy and blue grass pastures. After standing four years they are fallowed and put in grain, the grain fields, meantime going back into grass. Thus part of the soil, originally as rich as any in the world, is always resting.

Once, at least, his iron-clad rule against the sale of corn led him into a funny mistake. It is, of course, quite impossible for a it has prospered him amazingly, though trick with those who use the American na- thought so for a good while. It is the wagon it came to own 3,000 acres by the time the tional weapon to instantly drop on one knee harness. He uses the old-fashioned trace civil war began,

> A favorite expression with him, and one kin is president and principal shareholder that he uses to give vent to his feelings, in the town's First National bank, as well

into day all over the barnyard.

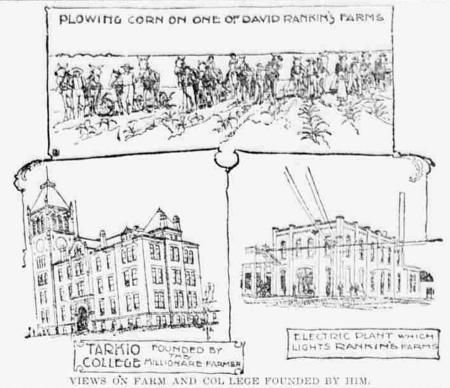
Small Beginning. Doubtless he earned something more, but hundred of it. The rest came from his Tarkio, Atchison county, is his local hab-

Inside of four years he had paid for it, halls, Mr. Rankin is keenly interested in

cupols, an arc light, which turns midnight the offices of pastor of a church, and principal of a school. Church and school were It is worth while to look a little into the in desperate need of money. The pastor genesis of this man and his fortune. Phys. told his brothern if only they would raise leally, he is tall, raw-boned, sinewy, with money to send him to Tarkie, the Lots and keen blue eyes, a weather-beaten face, gray Mr. Rankin would do the rest. So to Tarkie and heard. Primitive to a degree, yet kie he came, saw, and at first did not conwithout roughness. He knows life, knows quer, Mr. Rankin heard him with parient men, yet has never got far from the soil. Kindness he even sont courteous answers It does not astonish you to find that he was to the most barefaced begging letters but as a young man, a follower, and ardent adas a young man, a follower, and ardent admirer of Abraham Lincoln. He grew up in Hilinois, though he was born in Sullivan county, Indiana, May 28, 1825. The Rankins were of Scotch-Irish strain. David's father, a poor farmer, must have been something of a normad. He moved many times between the Indiana home and the final settling in what is now Henderson county. TARKIO, Mo., March 4.-A millionaire settling in what is now Henderson county, the shattering of his trust. In the end his such circumstances the man who has hold farmer is clearly to be reckoned a sort of lilinois. David quit the schools at the age trusting conquered. When he went home of the barrel stands much the best show latter day miracle; all the more if he lives of 11 and set to work for his living. of 11, and set to work for his living. a little later he had in his pocket the necessary \$300. David Rankin had given two

has served more than one term in a state first thing he ever owned. Most smart "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it legislature. He owns and manages 23,000 youngsters would have seen in it a pros- boly," is a living law upon every foot of even at those figures. He has bought every money in calves, to grow while he worked beginning that Monday shall be pay day \$5 to \$10 an acre for their holdings because to go in debt for it, with wheat at 25 cents does not reliab the thought that a man may It gives a new idea of magnificent western were the prices David's father had got for Lis family in want before next week's money

Though be no longer title in legislative



Rankin managed to buy a pair. His breakhimself by help of a local blacksmith. He had no money to buy the necessary iron, but a friend stood security, so he got it, and thus was enabled literally to set his hand to the plough. It is no wonder he loves land, and prefers

It to all other investments. From the first England. man who owns so many teams, and hires so from the first he has seldom sold crude many drivers to keep all of them accurately products. That first eighty-acre farm had in mind. But there is an infallible Rankin a herd of cattle on it even before it was paid ear mark-at least Mr. Rankin himself for. So driving and thriving the master of

when they begin shooting. One in such a chains, as being both cheaper, handler and the strength of the strengt ment than if standing, and also has the straps and leather. So whenever he meets he had 8,000 acres, then went west. Atchgreat advantage of being below the line of a team so accounted he naturally sets it ison county has much more than justified As revolver bullets almost always go down as part of his property. Some little his choice of a new residence. It is no time back he met a four-horse team, brave longer a region of one railway. A new one. in chain-harness, drawing a big load of the Tarkio Valley, runs right through the corn through Tarkio streets. The sight of middle of it, and Tarkio town, a beautiful it set him wild. "Thou shalt not sell corn!" and thriving village, has grown up magicwas a sort of eleventh commandment with ally in its eighteen years of life. Naturally Rankin interests predominate. David Ran-

a severe butt of the head or a blow in the their rich gleanings. Besides all that he with money earned mostly by breaking politics, and in his day, has been the friend the slow, steady draught of oxen. David clous, keen, discerning, kindly-shrewd, making up by the culture of contact all he lacks of the culture of schools, unique in character and in judgment, altogether and remarkably, an American of the very finest type, Lord Herschell's Funeral Ship

> NEW YORK, March 6.—The British cruiser Talbot was sighted south of the Highlands this afternoon coming in. vey the body of the late Lord Herschell to

TAPE WORWS

CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."
GEO. W. BOWLES, Baird, Mass.



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is "Set Fire," repeated two or three times | as president of the Electric Light and Power quite rapidly. On this occasion he com- company, the Water company, the Rankin

DAVID RANKIN, THE MILLION AIRE FARMER OF TARKIO, MO.

it to town to sell. This gave rise to a reness, and it was his own corn that he had brought to town to sell. Cattle Raising.

Mr. Rankin fattens more cattle than any other man in the world. Every year he buys and fattens eight to ten thousand head. The bulk of them come from Texas, though Kan-

He keeps 10,000 to 12,000 head of hogs all tions of learning. Needless to add, of new blood into his breeding stock. Some part of the college yell, and built upon his home farm just outside own United Presbyterian. lighted throughout with electricity. Each almoner. The brother lived in a Tennesstall has its own incandescent lamp, and the | see town, and combined in his own person

menced with "Set Fire! Set Fire! What Auditorium company and the Tarkio Brick are you doing here with that corn?" The and Tile company. These various enterdriver calmly replied that he had brought prises represent the investments of over \$100,000 of Rankin money. In addition to newed storm of "Set Fires," but fortunately | them Mr. Rankin has trade relations with someone who knew the man came forward | most of the trade centers and is in close sion of three physicians in each county for and explained matters. He was a farmer touch with monied men all over the country, the examination of all applications for mar- who had adopted Mr. Rankin's style of har-Surpassingly rich, he has not forgotten

what it means to be poor. As becomes his blood, he is a Presbyterian and strives to live his religion as well as to believe it Liberal in support of his church and its works, he can be depended on to be as liberal to any good cause, especially the cause of education. Tarkio college alone has resas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri are fair ceived from him nearly \$100,000. He had sources of supply. He has been known to given to the institution above \$25,000 when buy 8,000 head in a bunch and pay on them , fire destroyed the main building. He at a freight bill of \$25,000. He has just now once offered \$25,000 toward rebuilding if a bought 5,000 head of Texas cattle to be de- much could be raised elsewhere. Since then livered next November, paying for them \$00 he has had a standing offer to give to the a head. His shipments of fat cattle begin college a dollar for every dollar contributed in June. From the 1st of June to the 1st outside. By his help the college has put up of September he ships two or three train its present magnificent buildings and holds its place among high-class western instituthe time, and sells fat ones to the value of Rankin's picture appears upon the col-\$80,000 yearly. All these he raises. In fact, lege button, or that his unique and original he never buys a pig except for the infusion objurgation, "Set Fire," makes an important

of Tarkio a horse barn very much up to Perhaps that is how a certain man and date. It cost \$10,000, and is an occasional prother of African descent came to rely brick building, four stories high. It is so confidently upon Mr. Rankin as the Lord's

years back, while there was money in horses. He has been liberal to other schools than he undertook the breeding of draught beasts, his home college, to other churches than his